Alexandria Gazette. WEDNESDAY EVENING. AUG. 10, 1904.

Local Matters.

Sun rises tomorrow at 5:08 and sets 7:02. High water at 6:54 a, m, and 7:21 p, m.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES,—For this sec-ion showers tonight and Thursday; fresh outherly winds, shifting to westerly.

The River Trade.

There has recently been complaint from Alexaudria merchants to the effect that this city is placed at a disadvantage as a competitor for the river trade, it being alleged that in some instances freight can be shipped from Baltimore to points on the Potomac river cheaper than the same can be sent from Washington and Alexandria. A representative of the Gazette called on several prominent shippers this morning who, in a measure, confirmed the circulated reports. In one instance, it was alleged at flour had been transported from Baltimore to Glymont at seven cents a barrel cheaper than the same could be forwarded from this port. It is about 175 miles by water from Baltimore to Glymont; the latter place is between 18 and 20 from Alexandria. It is also said that freight from Baltimore to landings in certain tributaries of the Potomac is brought to Alexandria from Baltimore and reshipped to its destination, passing over about 250 miles of water at a fraction more cost than is charged on the same goods shipped direct from Alexandria. This city has ever had much with which to con-tend, and if the above assertions are facts, something should be done towards equalizing things and Alexandria be given a chance to compete with the monumental city for the river trade. Of course, it is but natural for Baltimoreans to do everything possible to divert the river trade to their own city, and that they are succeeding is evidenced by the fact that five steamers are now running on the Potomac route. Ninety-five per cent, of the freight which leaves this end of the river route, it is asserted, is put aboard of steamers at Alexandria for the lower river; hence there should be no discrimination against this city.

Trouble on a Train.

There was some excitement on the north bound Washington and Ohio Railroad train after it left Bluemont Sunday night. The cars were crowded, and when a resident of the Round Hill neighborhood, who carried a baby in his arms, attempted to pass through the cars his way was blocked by a man who refused to move. The man with the infant handed his charge to his wife and without further ceremony struck the man who was blocking the aisle. The fight brought a brakeman into the car who used a blackjack or a black bottle upon the head of the attacking party in an endeavor to preserve the peace. The man thus assailed bled profusely, and he threatened to wreak vengeance upon the brakeman when opportunity afforded. As the train neared the Long bridge the injured man sought the brakeman, when the latter drew a pistol which he threatened to use. This incident brought the

All Hands Duped.

A stranger came here yesterday and engaged Mr. Lewis Smith, Thos. Selix and three other men to go to Washington with him to bring back a car load o household furniture, some cows, &c. The men left here in wagons and while on the road the stranger induced Mr. Smith to loan him \$15 on a watch, purporting to be gold, but which afterwards turned out to be brass. He also tried to secure a loan of \$10 from Mr. Selix but in this he failed. When the party reached Washington the stranger said he would ride on a street car to the depot and told the others to meet him there. They followed in the wagous but failed to find the stranger, furniture or cows, and returned to this city realizing that they had been dupe i.

Building Railway Bridges.

The pile-driving machines belonging W. H. Winston and Carter & Clark, of Washington, are employed in the driving of piles for the new railway bridges the Washington Southern Railbuilding across the tributaries of the Potomac, between Alexandria and Widewater. These new bridges are made necessary by the double tracking of the railway from Alexandria to Richmond, which crosses Dogue run, Occoquan run, Aquia creek, Quantico creek and other small streams before it reaches Quantico, thirty miles from this city. In eliminat-ing the curves the bridges for the new tracks are in some instances a half mile away from the present location of the

Plans for Tracks.

Acting Commissioner Harding and ington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway held a conference in Washington yesterday afternoon in regard to the new route assigned to the railway com-pany. Plans, showing the exact curves which the cars will travel the route by D and Twelfth streets, were present-"arding made several sugges-

ded Brick Roadway. quents of Prince street, between Royal and Pitt, are anxious for an extension of the vitrified brick roadway should this improvement be made property-owners on the two squares running intersection of the latter thoroughfare price paid for the property was \$16,000. and blended with the vitrified brick prement around the Confederate Monument.

Plead Guilty.

Several days ago Ernest Mills and James Richards, jr., were arrested on suspicion of breaking upon a car at the the north side of King street, between Several days ago Ernest Mills and Suspicion of breaking upen a car at the Washington and Ohio depot. They were arraigned in the Police Court on ly. several occasions and their case postpoued. This morning they were again at the Virgi made to face the bar when they plead Corporation. guilty to petit larceny and were senten-ced to jail for 30 days. Mr L. H. Machen was counsel for the accused.

Knocked Down by a Wagon.

A youth named George Ward, living orth Columbus street, was knocked down and run over by a wagon on King street late vesterday evening, and pain He fully though not seriously injured. was removed to his home where he was attended by Dr. Jones.

Mr. Louis Shuman has returned from pleasant visit to Asbury Park.

Messrs. Herbert Knight, Henry Snell, Frank Hale, Arthur and William Schwarzman, and Mr. Brock and Mr. Julian Knight, all accompanied by the members of their families, left yesterday on the steam yacht Runaway for the White House, where they will spent the

next ten days.

Mrs. R. W. Gaillard and Miss Alice Chinn bave returned from a pleasant

visit to Atlantic City.
Misses Maggie and Marion Schwab are on a week's visit to relatives in Balti-

Mr. Richard Vaughan and Miss Mary Wallace were married on Monday night by Rev. J. A. Jeffries at the parsonage f Trinity M. E. Church. Rev. H. J. Cutler, rector of St. Mary's

Church, has returned from his vacation in the northern States and Canada.

Miss Rhoha Cooke is visiting her friend, Miss LeCuyer of Baltimore. Misses Blanche and Edith Stansbury are isiting at Delaplane. Judge C. E. Nicol is at St. Louis attending we World's Fair.

Mrs. J. E. Alexander and Mrs. E. H. D'Brien have gone to Loudonn county to at-end the camp meeting. Capt. Albert Bryan and family have re-urned from Catletts, where they spent the Alexander and Mrs. E. H.

last mon h.

Mrs. A. J. McMahon and her son, Everett, have gone to Buffalo, N. Y., where they will spend the next two months.

Mr. J. T. O'Meara, who for the last three weeks has been confined to his home on Prince street suffering from a badly bruised foot, was able to be out again today.

Police Court.

[Justice H. B. Caton presiding.] The following cases were disposed of this morning:

William Harris, colored, arrested by Officer Nicholson as a suspicious charac ter, was dismissed.

ter, was dismissed.

Josephine Lee, colored, arrested by Officer Maybugh charged with disorderly conduct and fighting, was fined \$5.

Mary J. Jenkins, colored, arrested by Officer Smith for allowing disorderly pro-ceedings on her premises, was fined \$5. Francis (Ware, colored, arrested by Officer Lyles charged with vagrancy, was

George Wanzer and Rose Taylor, both colored, arrested by Officers Bettis and Ferguson charged with disorderly conluct and fighting, were fined \$5 each.

Dennis Jackson, colored, arrested by the same officers for assaulting Hattie Nelson, was fined \$2.50.

James Lewis, charged with disorderly conduct and fighting, was fined \$5. Ernest Mills and James Richards, jr., charged with an attempt to commit lar-

Corporation Court.

ceny, were sent to jail for 30 days.

[Judge L. C. Barley presiding.] R. H. Cox, sergeant, administrator of Daniel Govin, vs. Southern Railway Company; jury and verdict for plaintiff for \$2,250, the amount to be paid to the widow. Mr. Govin was killed in a railroad accident at Culpeper last June and the verdict was with the consent of all

parties concerned. A. H. Devoe vs. Blanche G. Devoe : suit for divorce; order entered to take

testimony. W. Herndon vs. T. H. Hayes order for possession of property on the southern winter re-east side of Columbus street, between sorts the Southern Railway expects to

Wolfe and Wilkes streets. F. C. Spinks, jr., vs. G. L. Simpson, mayor, et al; an injunction suit to precent the sale, by the city, of the electric light plant and franchise; injunction modified so far as the City Council is concerned, but continued in full force and effect as to G. L. Simpson, mayor.

1. H. Dabney vs. W. C Arnold;

chancery suit to compel Arnold to turn over books, &c., to Dabney, and R. H. Cox, sergeant, was appointed receiver to take charge of the books of both Arnold and Dabney.

Robinson Moncure was admitted to practice in this court.

Injunction Modified.

The the case of F. C. Spinks, jr., vs. G. L. Simpson, mayor, and the City Council of Alexandria, an injunction suit to prevent the sale by the city of the elec-tric plant and the electric franchise, came up before Judge Barley in the Cor-poration Court today. Mr. Douglass Stuart represented the city and Mr. S. G. Brent the petitioner. There was no argument and a decree was entered, which had been agreed upon by parties concerned, modifying and dis-missing the original injunction so far as the City Council is concerned, but con-tinuing it in full force as to Mayor Simpson. The City Council is now at liberty to pass the ordinances for the sale of the plant and franchise, but the mayor is enjoined from signing them or the proposed contract. Should Coun cil fail to pass the ordinance the whole matter will fall and further litigation will be unnecessary. If, on the eneral Manager Colvin, of the Wash- trary, the measure is passed by Council the case will come up on its merits be fore Judge Barley at some future date.

The Property Sale Yesterday.

The purchase by Mr. Charles King of the building on the northeast corner of King and St. Asaph streets, together ding made several sugges-improvement, and after ad out the plans will be what is to be done with those old landmarks. Among the rumors in circula-tion is that a banking building will eventually be erected on the site, but the officers of the banks when questioned ouncerning the matter declined to confirm the report. Mr. King, while not over that square. It is believed that disposed to enter into details, says a creditable structure will take the place of the present buildings next year, and from Pitt to Washington street would that work will commence on the same in continue the work until it reached the the spring. It is understood that the

> Work Progressing Rapidly. The stone work for Messrs. Burke & Herbert's new banking building at the southeast corner of King and Fairfax Royal and Fairfax, is proceeding rapidly. The new structure is to be made into a modern banking house for the use of the Virginia Safe Deposit and Trust

The Death Penalty.

A little thing sometimes results in death.
Thus a mere scratch, jusignificant cuts or
puny boils have paid the death penalty. It
is wise to have Bucklen's Arnica Salve ever
handy. It's the best Salve on earth and will
prevent fatality, when Buras, Sores, Ulcers
and Piles threaten. Only 25c, at E. S.
Leadbeater & Sons Drug Store.

Deviled Crabs are made fresh twice daily at Rammel's Restaurant—at five o'clock in the afternoon and eight o'clock in the even-ing. Both 'phones,

Lansburgh& Bro.,

Washington's Favorite Store.

Store closes, 5 p. m. -Saturdays, 9 p. m.

SPECIAL VALUES.

Underpricing prevails in every de-partment of our stock. Whatever you may need can be bought at a great saving.

Summer Wrappers in sizes 34, 40, 42, 44; made of best quality lawn, in light shades; a few white and black figures; stylishly trimmed over shoulder, neck, and sleves; wide skirts with full deep flounces. 98c \$1.48, \$1.68, and \$1.98 kinds for............ Black Mahair Siciliar, 45 inches wide. A 65c grade, very firm weave, high luster, for walking skirts and suits. No lin- 50c

ing required.

Black Mohair Sicilian, 50 inches wide.

A 75e grade, medium weight, for 65c traveling and general wear. Black Punama, 42 inches wide. A 50c grade, all wooi; good dust shaker and 48C not affected by dampuess. 465c quality, smooth finish. A durable and desirable material for tucked or 55C Women's 'all-silk 50 inch Four-in-Hands, the fashionable shades, including the 19C new greens. Instead of 25c.

Lansburgh & Bro.,

420 to 426 Seventh Street,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A shoe dealer who had been in business at a small Pennsylvania town removed to a city, opened a store and put a considerable part of his capital into newspaper advertising. At that time shoe dealers did not advertise regularly or systematically, and as he alone took what was then regarded as a large space in the dailies he soon built up a fashion able trade. He kept up his advertising (newspaper exclusively), and a few years ago he retired, a rich man. - [Phila. Record.

River Notes.

It is said that the new steamer Pokanoket, now running on the excursion route to Colonial Beach, will be put on the lower river route on the 1st of Sep-

The schooner J. A. Chelton, from North Carolina, with lathes to Smoot & Co., has arrived.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Several light showers fell last night. The mercury today did not go much

ver the 85 mark, but at times the atmosphere was humid and the temperature An electric car collided with a buggy

belonging to Mr. Courtland Smith ye The vehicle, however, was only slightly damaged. George L. Brown, an ex-Coufederate

and a printer, and his wife and children, who have lived in this city for some time, left today to make their future home in Florida. Before cold weather sets in and starts the annual increasing rush of travel to

sorts the Southern Railway expects to have in operation a double-track line from Alexandria to Orange, a distance of eighty miles. A locomotive ran off the rails late yes terday evening on the track leading to the transfer slip at the foot of Wilkes street and tore up the track for some

distance. It was late at night before it was replaced upon the rails, the service of a steam crane having been required for the purpose. A number of persons gathered on the scene to witness the nodus operandi.

Mr. Lee Lash, at his saloon, No. 404 north Fairfax street, is serving every evening de-liciously prepared deviled crabs.

Mr. Jacob Brill will give a crab feast at his restaurant, foot of King street, touight. street, tonight. All invited.

Fried clams, 30c dozen; clam soup, 10c; oft shell and deviled crabs, 10c each, every donday, Wednesday and Friday at C. H Steamed Hard Shell Crabs, Deviled Crabs

and Salad, prepared from steamed crabs of our own picking, are relished by every one. Lammel's Restaurant, Home 'phone 63. Bell

Cholera Infantum

This disease has lost its terrors since Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy came into general use. The uniform success which attends the use of this remedy in all cases of bowel complaints in children has made it a favorite wherever its value has become For sale by Richard Gibson and W. F. Creighton & Co.

New York Rockaways and Little Neck Clams on half shell. Rammel's Restaurant

LOST.

LOST-A DOG with white curly hair.
Finder will please call at 302 Queen street and receive reward.
aug9 34*

LOST.—A SEAL AND BUCKLE FOB. Liberal reward paid at G. Wm. Ramaay's, King and St. Asaph streets.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

IT PAYS TO BUY THE Best Railroad Watch Made.

We have it, and GUARANTEE it to PASS INSPECTION on any R. R. in the UNITED STATES, and not to vary over THIRTY SECONDS a

Call and see it; the PRICE as well as the WATCH will interest you

R C. ACTON & SON. JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

TO TAKE PICTURES DURING THE . . .

Firemen's Convention LET US SUPPLY YOU WITH FILMS, PLATES, &C.

R. L. CARNE; & CO.,

703 KING STREET. FOR SALE.-The famous LEE COAL at

the lowest market prices.
W. A. SMOOT & CO.

W. A. SMOOT & CO.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, northwest corner Duke and Lee streets, No. 201
Duke. Inquire of John T. Nalls, executor of the estate of Mary E. Craven.

July 26-47

may now say as a private cittlen I am justly proud. The very threshold of this response and before dealing with other subjects must be provided in the confidence of the confi

Judge Parker Notified.

Esopus, N. Y., Augu t 10.-Judge Parker was today officially notified of his selection as the democratic candidate for President. The committee appointed for the purpose appeared at Rosemount about two o'clock. A large

rejected in the by the sentiment and incominating me and subsequently receiving a communication declaring that I regarded the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, a matter concerning which I feit it incumbent upon me to make known my attitude so that hereafter no man could justly say that his support had been secured through indirection or mistake, the convention reiterated its determination that I should be the standard bearer of the party in the present contest. This mark of trust and confidence I shall ever esteem as the highest honor that could be conferred upon me—an honor that, whatever may be the fate of the campaign, the future can in no degree lessen or impair.

The admirable platform upon which the party appeals to the country for its confidence and support clearly states the principles which were so well condensed in the first inaugural address of President Jefferson and points out with force and directness the course to be pursued through their proper application in order to insure needed reforms in both the legislative and administrative departments of the severement. While unhesitating in number of democrats of national reputation, as well as many other lesser lights, had gathered. All evinced the greatest interest in the proceedings.

Chairman Champ Clark in addressing Judge Parker, among other things, said:
'Out of the strong debates and pro-found deliberations of the St. Louis convention emerged are-united party, which goes forth conquering and to conquer. The flower of the democracy assembled there to consult on the state of the country and to take measures for restoring government to the principles enunci ated by the fathers, from which it has drifted far in these latter days. Every phase of democratic opinion was repre-sented and advocated by brave, honest and able champions in that great con-clave of free and patriotic men. The St. Louis convention carried no cut-and-dried programme. Its delegates were not mere automatons or marionettes, moving and talking when the strings were pull-ed by one man. Speecn and action were absolutely free, and the great debates which took place there will constitute which took place there will constitute part of the permanent political literature of the country. No effort was made to gag or bridle any one. If a delegate had a pet idea which he wished to exploit, he was given an adequate and respectful hearing before either the platform committee or the entire convention. Every man hal his say. To none was oppor-tunity denied. Out of it all there grew tunity denied. means not only the right of freedom from actual servitude, imprisonment or restraint, but the right of one to use his facultics in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will and to pursue any lawful trade or business. These essential rights of life, liberty and property are not only guaranteed to the citizen by the constitution of each of the several states, but the states are by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States forbidden to deprive any person of any one of them without due process of law.

Occasionally, by reason of unnecessary or impatient agitation for reforms or because the limitations placed upon the departments of government by the constitution are disregarded by officials desirting to accomplish that which to them seems good, whether the power exists in them or not, it becomes desirable to call attention to the fact that the people, in whom all power resides, have seen fit through the medium of the constitution to limit the governmental powers conferred and to say to departments created by it, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." To secure the ends sought the people have by the constitution separated and distributed among the three departments of government—the executive, legislative and judicial—certain powers, and it is the duty of those administering each department so to act as to preserve rather than to destroy the potency of the co-ordinate branches of the government and thus secure the exectise of all the powers conferred by the people. such unity as encourages lovers of liberty and of pure government everywhere We enter this contest with the strength which grows out of the union of a mighty party; with the enthusiasm born of truth; with the courage that emanates from a righteous cause; with the confidence be-fitting men animated by noble purposes and lofty patriotism. Democracic prin-ciples are grounded in Eternal Truth. As formulated by the Father of Democracy, they are not for a day, but for all time, and are as applicable at this hour as when he proclaimed them in his first inaugural address, which has become a classic. The necessity for putting them into practice is as pressing now as it was then. To once more make them the basis of our government policy is the pleasant but arduous task assign ed you by the democracy of the and To serve the whole American people, without discrimination, faithfully well; to distribute the benefits of the federal government impartially to all our citizens; to lighten the burdens of government by reducing taxation to the minimum and by rigid economy in the public service; to administer the powers conferred by the constitution justly, wisely, fearlessly, vigorously and patriotically, without diminution or usurpa-tion; to maintain free-lom of thought, freedom of speech and freedom of press; to promote the sacred cause of human freedom everywhere by the wholesomeness of our example; to vindicate and glorify the theory and the practice of representative government; to secure its blessings to our posterity for all time essings to our posterity for all time -these always have been, are, and forever must be the aims and purpose of democrats. There was a splendid array of presidential candidates before the St. Louis convention supported by loyal friends and ardent admirers. An un-

usually large number of men were placed in nomination for the greatly-coveted honor. You were chosen with such enthusiam as foretells success. Having on the only ballot received the two-thirds majority, indispensable by democratic usage, your nomination was made unanimous with the heartiest approval of all your illustrious competitors. 'Absolute your illustrious competitors. 'Absolute acquiesance in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics' has ever been a cardinal tenet of democracy, and the signs of the times indicate that you will be supported at the polls by the democratic hosts with the same unaminity with which you were career as a jurist in one of the highest courts in the world—the period which you have spent in expounding constitutions and statutes—causes your countrymen to believe that into that the destruction of property. The life and the destruction of property. The perpetrators of this offense against the polls. You have been brought to our attention where in different parts of our beloved country supposed criminals have been seized and punished by a mob, notwithstanding the fact that the constitution of each state squarantees to every person within its property shall not be taken from him, without due process of law.

In a struggle between employers and employees dynamite is said to have been used by the latter, resulting in the loss of life and the destruction of property. The perpetrators of this offense against the polls, without due process of law.

In a struggle between employers and employees dynamite is said to have been used by the latter, resulting in the loss of life and the destruction of property. The perpetrators of this offense against the laws of God and man and all others engaged in the conspiracy with them should, after due trial and conviction, have had meted out to them the most rigorous punishment known to the law. This crime, added perhaps to others, led to the formation of the laws of the conspiracy with them should, after due trial and conviction, have had meted out to them the most rigorous punishment known to the law. your illustrious competitors. acquiesance in the decisions of the mawhich with you has become a confirmed mental habit and upon which depends the perpetuity of our system of government—the best ever devised by the wit of man-a system whose beneficent results have made us the most puissant nation on the whole face of the earth. To preserve in its integrity and its full vigor this system which was bought with a great price is the grand mission of the democratic party whose head you have become. Into your hands the great historic party of constitutional government has committed its standard with abiding faith in your ourage, your integrity, your honor,

usually large number of men were placed

attention to the fact that constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, to acquire and to enjoy property or to reside where his interests or inclination may determine, and the fulfilliment of the assurance to rebuke and punish all denials of these rights, whether brought about by individuals or government agencies, should be enforced by every official and supported by every citizen. The essence of good government lies in strict observance of constitutional limitations, enforcement of law and order and rugged opposition to all encroachment upon the sovereignty of the people.

The foregoing suggestions but emphasize the distinction which exists between our own and many other forms of government. It has been well said in substance that there are but two powers in government—one the power of the sword, sustained by the hand that wields it, and the other the power of the law, sustained by an enlightened public sentiment. The difference in these powers is the difference between a republic such as ours, based on law and a written constitution, supported by intelligence, virtue and patriotism, and a monarchy, sustained by force exerted by an individual, uncontrolled by laws other than those made or sanctioned by him. One represents constitutionalism, the other imperialism.

The present tariff law is unjust in its operation, excessive in many of its rates and so framed in particular instances as to exact inordinate profits from the people. So well understood has this view become that many prominent members of the Republican party and at least two of its state conventions have dared to voice the general sentiment on that subject. That party seems, however, to be collectively able to harmonize only upon a plank that admits that revision may from time to time be necessary, but it is so phrased that it is expecte our capacity and your patriotism, believing that under your leadership we will achieve a signal victory; hoping that your administration will be such a fortunate, such a happy epoch iu our annals as to mark the beginning of a long era of democratic ascendency and that you will so discharge the duties of your high office as to rank in history with the greatest and best-beloved of American Presidents. The convention, according to democratic custom, appointed a committee — of which it did me the honor to make me chairman for which I am deeply grateful -to convey to you official information of your selection as the democratic nominee for President of the United States. Speaking for the committee, with pleasure, I hand you this formal notification

of your nomination together with a copy of the platform unanimously adopted by the convention. In its name and by its authority. I have the honor to request you to accept the nomination unanimous-ly bestowed. May the nomination find fruition in election. May the God of our Fathers guide, protect and bless you both as a candidate and as the chief magistrate of the republic."

Judge Parker in his reply said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:
I have resigned the office of chief judge
of the court of appeals of this state in order that I may accept the responsibility
that the great convention you represent
has put upon me without possible prejudice to the court to which I had the honor to belong or to the eminent members
of the judiciary of this state, of whom I
may now say as a private citizen I am
tustly proud.

thereof and to those opposed to any change whatever.

Judged by the record of performance rather than that of promise on the part of that party in the past, it would seem as if the outcome in the event of its success would be to gratify the latter class. With absolute control of both the legislative and executive departments of the government since March 4, 187, there has been neither reduction nor an attempt at reduction in jarist duties. It is not unrea-

manded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer, and that a wise and beneficent revision of the tariff can be accomplished as soon as both branches of congress and an executive in favor of it are elected without creating that sense of uncertainty and instability that has on other occasions manifested itself. This can be achieved by providing that such a reasonable period shall intervene between the date of the enactment of the statute making a revision and the date of its enforcement as shall be deemed sufficient for the industry or business affected by such revision to adjust itself to the changes and new conditions imposed. So confident am I in the belief that the demand of the people for a reform of the tariff is just that I indulge the hone that

added perhaps to others, led to the formation of a committee of citzens that, with the support of the military authority, de-ports from the state without trial persons supported of believing ports from the state without trial persons suspected of belonging to the organization of which the perpetrators of the dynamite outrages were supposed to be members. In both cases the reign of law gave way to the reign of force. These illustrations present some evidence of the failure of government to protect the citizen and his property, which not only justified the action of your convention in this regard, but made it its duty to call attention to the fact that constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, to acquire and to enjoy property or to reside

The combinations, popularly cause trusts, which aim to secure a monopol of trade in the necessaries of life as we as in those things that are employed up the farm, in the factory and in many off er fields of industry have been encounted as the second of the second of

ing the tariff duties to a reasonable basis, is not so much other and different laws as officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing law. While this is my tew of the scope of the common law, if it should be made to appear that it is a mistaken one then I favor such further legislation within constitutional limitations as will give the people a just and full measure of protection.

It is difficult to understand how any citizen of the United States, much less citizen of the United States, much less a descendant of Revolutionary stock, can

similar rights to the inhabitants of the Philippines, but take away from them the right of trial by jury and place their lives and the disposition of their property in the keeping of those whom we send to them to be their governors? We shall certainly rue it as a nation if we make any such attempt. Viewing the question even from the standpoint of national selfishness, there is no prospect that the twenty millions of dollars expended in the purchase of the islands and the six hundred and fifty millions said to have been since disbursed will ever come back to us. The accident of war brought the Philippines into our possession, and we are not at liberty to disregard the responsibility which thus came to us, but that responsibility will be best subserved by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self government and giving to them the assurances that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. There need be no fear that the assertion so often made of late that we have now become a world power will then be without support. Ours is a world power, and as such it must be maintained, but I deny that it is at all recently that the United States has attained that eminence. Our country became a world power over a century ago, when, having thrown off foreign domination, the people established a free government, the source of whose aucentury ago, when, having thrown on the eign domination, the people established a free government, the source of whose au-thority sprung and was continuously to proceed from the will of the people them. proceed from the will of the people them-selves. It grew as a world power as its sturdy citizens, to whose natural increase were added immigrants from the old world seeking to obtain here the liberty and prosperity denied them in their own countries, spread over the face of the land, reduced the prairies and forests to cultivation, built cities, constructed high-ways and railroads, till now a nation which at the formation of the government numbered only three millions in popula-

which at the formation of the government numbered only three millions in population has become eighty millions, and from ocean to ocean and the lakes to the guif the country is the abode of a free and prosperous people, advanced in the highest degree in the learning and arts of civilization. It is the liberty, the advancement and the prosperity of its clizens, not any career of conquest, that make the country a world power. This condition we owe to the bounty of Providence, unfolded in the great natural resources of the country; to the dom of our fathers, manifested in form of government established by that; to the energy, industry, moral character and have abiding spirit of the people themselves.

the country; to the bodom of our fathers, manifested in form of government established by the first of the people themselves.

We are not a military people, bent on conquest or engaged in extending our domains in foreign lands or desirous of securing natural advantages, however great, by force, but a people loving peace not only for ourselves, but for all the nations of the earth.

The dispiny of great military armaments may please the eye and for the moment excite the pride of the citizen, but it cannot bring to the country the brains, brawn and muscle of a single immigrant or induce the investment here of a dollar of capital. Of course such armament as may be necessary for the security of the country and the protection of the rights of its ckizens at home or abroad must be maintained. Any other course would be not only fairs economy, but pusillanimous. I protest, however, against the feeling, now far too prevalent, that by reason of the commanding position we have assumed in the world we must take part in the disputes and broils of foreign countries and that because we have grown great we should intervene in every important question that arises in other parts of the world. I also protest against the sregtion of any such military establish-

the country in that attitude. We should confine our internationaal activities solely to matters in which the rights of the country or of our citizens are directly involved. That is not a situation of section but of indexed

to matters in which the rights of the country or of our citizens are directly involved. That is not a situation of isolation, but of independence.

The government of the United States was organized solely for the people of the United States. While it was contemplated that this country should become a refuge for the oppressed of every land who might be fit to discharge the duties of our citizenship, and while we have always sympathised with the people of every mation in their struggles for self government, the government was not created for a career of political or civilizing evangelization in foreign countries or among allen races by intervention in their affairs. The most efficient work we can do in uplifting the people of other countries is by the presentation of a happy, properous, self governing nation as an ideal to be emulated, a model to be followed. The general occupation of our citizens in the arts of peace, or the absence of largo military armaments, tends to impair neither patriotism nor physical courage, and for the truth of this I refer the young men of today to the history of the civil war. For fifty years, with the exception of the war with Mexico, this country had been at peace, with a standing army mer of the time of less than ten thousand men. He who thinks that the mation had grown effeminate during that period should read the casualty rolls of the armies on either side at Shiloh, Antictam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, at Stone River and Chickamauga. I would be the last man to pluck a single laurel from the crown of any one of the military heroes to whom this country owes so much, but I insist that their most heroic deeds proceeded infinitely more from devotion to the country than from martial aprit.

As I have already proceeded at too great length, other questions suggested in the platform must await my letter of acceptance.

Mr. Chairman, in most graceful speech you have reminded me of the sreat re-

ceptance.

Mr. Chairman, in most graceful speech you have reminded me of the great responsibility as well as the great honor of the nomination bestowed upon me by the convention you represent this day. Be assured that both are appreciated, so keenly appreciated that I am humbled in their presence.

I accept, gentlemen of the committee, the nomination, and if the action of the convention shall be indorsed by an elec-

their presence.

I accept, gentlemen of the committee, the nomination, and if the action of the convention shall be indorsed by an election by the people I will, God helping me, give to the discharge of the duties of that exalted office the best service of which I am capable and at the end of the term retire to private life. I shall not be a candidate for nor shall I accept a renomination. Several reasons might be advanced for this position, but the controlling one with me is that I am fully persuaded that no incumbent of that office should ever be placed in a situation of possible temptation to consider what the effect of action taken by him in an administrative matter of great importance, might have upon his political fortunes. Questions of momentous consequence to all of the people have been in the past and will be in the future presented to the president for determination, and in approaching their consideration as well as proceding their consideration as well as in weighing the facts and the arguments bearing upon them he should be unembarrassed by any possible thought of the influence his decision may have upon anything whatever that may affect him personally. I make this statement not in criticism of any of our presidents from Washington down who have either held the office for two terms or sought to succeed themselves, for strong arguments can be advanced in support of the re-election of a president. It is simply my judgment that the interests of this country are now so vast and the questions presented are frequently of such overpowering magnitude to the people that it is indispensable to the maintenance of a befitting attitude before the people not only that the chief magistrate should be independent, but that that independence should be known of all men.

A Lost Island.

Of the various buildings which adorned the island of Phile there remain today above water only a portion of the colonnade, the top of the klosk and a part of the temple of Isis. The traveler approaches the ruins in a small boat, in which he may pass down the colonnade and row about in the once sacred cham-bers. It is a novel and interesting experience, but to those who were fa-miliar with the island in all its beauty it is full of sadness. Of the columns which formed the colonnade only the capitals remain above water. these one sees, beautifully chiseled and ornamented with delicate coloring, Tiberius offering gifts to the gods or Nero presenting two eyes to Isis. A short distance to the right the roof of the klosk is visible resting upon its ex quisite columns, which are partly submerged. By it two unusually large palm trees rear their heads above the

inundation .- Century.

A Wasp's Wisdom Naturalists have decided that many insects have senses which human beings lack. That of location, shown by the wasp, for instance, is remarkable One species builds its nest in a sand bank that is only a part of several acres of such soil, and when it leaves in search of food it covers the nest so carefully that no ordinary eye could discover its location-that is to say, it is just like all the surrounding location, and yet the wasp files back to it without hesitation and finds it without making a mistake. There is another wasp that unerringly locates the eggs of the mason bee under a thick layer of sun baked clay and deposits own eggs in the same cells that her young may have food when they are hatched.

A Sure Way of Saving.

An ingenious method of putting his savings beyond his own reach has been adopted by a German writer who found from dire experience that all his profits melted away as soon as earned. Having made £16,000 by a fortunate literary speculation, he placed the whole of the money, together with his will, in the Imperial Deposit bank at Berlin and on receiving the receipt from the cashier deliberately tore it The cashier thought he was mad and told him angrily that it would take fully three years before he could expect to obtain a duplicate receipt. "Tha is just why I have torn up the original," calmly remarked the depositor, "and now the money is safe for that time."-Golden Penny.

Few of those who talk about the "marriage knot" realize that the knot was ever anything more than a mere figure of speech. Among the Babylonians tying the knot was part of the marriage ceremony. There the priest took a thread of the garment of the bride and another from that of the bridegroom and tied them into a knot, which he gave to the bride, thus symbolizing the binding nature of the un-

Changing a Snake Into a Rod. In a volume on the snakes of Egypt Hippolyte Boussac states that the incident referred to in the Scriptures of changing a snake into a rod is still practiced by the snake charmers. They touch the snake at a certain place in the neck, when it falls into a cataleptic condition and becomes straight and stiff. It is then restored to its former condition by taking its tail between the hands and firmly rolling.